

DOLE AND HIS STATE

A Republic Ready to Be Proclaimed.

Everything is Quiet on the Islands.

BUSINESS DEPRESSED

And Minister Willis is Blamed for It.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—The steamer *Monowai* arrived from Sydney, Auckland and Samoa via Honolulu yesterday. She brings full Hawaiian advice up to January 12, nearly a week later than previous advice. There is no important change in public affairs in Hawaii. Strong remonstrances have been addressed to Minister Willis. It is privately learned that a new constitution is already to be promulgated at the proper time.

It seems to be definitely ascertained that for several weeks past and prior to Thurston's visit the government has been working out a form of constitution for an independent Hawaiian republic, which is now substantially agreed upon. Its form is like those of the states of the Union, with a president and a vice-president, and upper and lower house of the legislature. For voters for lower house, the chief qualification is to read and write the English language which will exclude most of the Japanese. In this house the native and half white vote will greatly predominate. For the upper house will be required to voters a considerable educational and property qualification, sufficient to secure predominance of intelligent white citizens, who will also control the choices of the executive. Certain special powers will be conferred upon the executive and upper house acting in concert, which will enable them, when well advised, to prevent obstruction of necessary legislation by the lower house. Under this constitution the native element will possess all share in legislation which it has ever done, while royal and executive power will practically be transferred to the control of more intelligent and capable white population.

The government will not proclaim this constitution until after learning from Minister Thurston that there is no present prospect of any form of political union with the United States. There is no doubt whatever but that such a constitution will be easily approved by the mass and the supporters of the provisional government, who will willingly forego, if necessary, some voting privileges in order to secure results of the revolution, for which they have for a year faced so much danger together. To make the rights of suffrage unlimited would be simply to throw away all the hard work for. No constitution in Hawaii has ever been submitted to a vote of the people, but simply proclaimed by the executive authority, which president is likely to be followed in the next similar case.

In an interview with Kauai's guardian, T. H. Dole, he said it was difficult to forecast the future of Hawaii. The provisional government can not possibly go on. It is simply the rule of the mob, answerable only to popular clamor. His desire was for a peaceful compromise between the queen and President Dole, in which suitable arbitrators should have adjusted a new constitution, reducing royal power like that of Victoria. But he was made aware that the provisional government would listen to no proposition of that kind.

The correspondence still continues between President Dole and Minister Willis about the latter's menacing attitude, as the former has expressed it. Mr. Willis' last letter made complaint of the alleged efforts to effect and delay a peaceable amendment to the will of the people, but simply proclaimed by the executive authority, which president is likely to be followed in the next similar case.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The contest over the sugar schedule is likely to be precipitated on Monday next by Representative Harter of Okla. He will then move an amendment to the will of the people, and putting a tax of one cent per pound on sugar.

The proposed duty is intended for revenue only, says Mr. Harter. Representative Johnson of Okla. will champion absolute free sugar, without bounty or duty. The Louisiana interests are preparing for a bold discussion.

understood he was summoned upon the request of the state department. Another witness was Professor William B. Olcott whose testimony was in the interest and support of the provisional government. It is understood that Ex-Minister Stevens will be examined to-day.

THE TARIFF DEBATE

Mr. Morgan of Missouri Attacks the Lead Ore Schools.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The house is making slow progress with the amendments to the tariff bill. Only one week more remains, and less than twenty amendments to about 1,000 paragraphs have been disposed of. The argument between Mr. Johnson and Mr. Daizell over the proposition to put steel rails on the free list was continued yesterday. When the vote came, the amendment was defeated, but only about forty Democrats voted with their colleagues, while seventy-nine voted with Johnson and the radicals.

Mr. Henderson, Republican, of Iowa was then recognized to offer the agricultural schedule of the McKinley law as a substitute for that of the Wilson bill.

Mr. Walker of Massachusetts interrupted with what he claimed was a privileged matter. It proved to be an inquiry as to why the five Democratic members of the ways and means committee, who had made speeches in favor of the Wilson bill, had not been invited to print those speeches in the Record.

Mr. Reed: Those speeches have been handed up for repairs. [Laughter.]

Mr. Wagner, Republican, of Pennsylvania spoke of the manner in which American ships went to sail to Nova Scotia and came back heavily laden with agricultural products of Canada. The rest of the afternoon was consumed in further discussion of the Henderson's amendment. Those who took part were Messrs. McMillan, Springer, Powers, Hayes, Hale of Minnesota, Kinney and Clark of Michigan.

The house then took a recess until 6 o'clock.

At the night session, set apart for private bills, Mr. Hill of Colorado spoke in favor of the bill, although it did not go far enough to suit him. Mr. Shaw of Wisconsin opposed especially the proposed reduction on barley.

Mr. Morgan of Missouri, while he endorsed the provisions of the bill condemned in strong terms the opposition to place lead ore on the free list. The lead schedule, he charged as a fact within his knowledge, had been dictated by the lead trust. In the discussion he appealed to the house to remove from this bill any suspicion of bribery.

Mr. Childs of Illinois closed the debate in opposition to the bill.

A MISER MURDERED.

Benjamin Allison, Rich and Eccentric, Found Dead in His Home.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 20.—Benjamin Allison, 80 years old, eccentric, miserly and reputed to have much money hoarded and hidden in the house in which he lived alone near the day when he was discovered by neighbors Thursday evening dead upon the floor of his home. He was undoubtedly murdered.

Mr. Allison was a former and wealthy. He had never been known to have deposited money in the banks, and he had been robbed four times within the past few years.

His face was covered with an old sack. He had received two bullet wounds, one in the face, the other in the heart.

The house had been thoroughly ransacked, and drawers and boxes had been searched. Even the pockets of the dead man's clothing had been turned outward and everything of value taken.

SUGAR WILL CAUSE A FIGHT.

Congressman Harter Wants to Do Away With Sugar Bounty.

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The proposed duty is intended for revenue only, says Mr. Harter. Representative Johnson of Okla. will champion absolute free sugar, without bounty or duty. The Louisiana interests are preparing for a bold discussion.

REBELLION IN SAMOA.

Natives in the Haia District Have Proclaimed Tamaese King.

ATA, Samoa, Jan. 20.—Natives in the district of Haia have rebelled and proclaimed Tamaese king. This Tamaese is son of the former German puppet king and has a large following. The people of Savaii have declared allegiance to King Malietoa, and are gathering to his support. The chief justice, president and consuls met to-morrow to consider the situation. The consuls have sent a report by the Manawai for warships to grave in the situation. The rumored intention of the powers to disarm the natives in the principal cause of the discontent.

STERLING BRASSEUR ARRESTED

He and His Wife Accused of Poisoning the Constance Family.

NEVADA, Jan. 20.—Sterling Brasseur and his wife were arrested yesterday charged with attempting to murder with poison, the Constance family near Jersey about October 18 last. Among the intended victims was Brasseur's own mother.

HAWAIIAN INQUIRY.
Lieutenant DeWee An Important Witness for the Administration.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Lieutenant Commander Swallowe of the Boston was yesterday again before the Senate Hawaiian investigating committee, for the purpose of adding some details to the information given on Wednesday. Lieutenant DeWee also testified. The latter proved an important witness in the interest of the administration, as he in many places confirmed the report of Mr. Bouton as to the landing and stationing of the marines and the part taken by them. It is

NOT DAUNTED.

Knights of Labor Pushing Their Case.

Afraid They Can't Win But Will Try.

BONDS UNAUTHORIZED

The Specific Charges Against Secretary Carlisle.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 20.—General Master Workmen Sovereign was seen last night in regard to the proposed injunction against Secretary Carlisle. "It may be a good deal like a mouse tackling a lion," he said, "but we are going to do it."

The petition praying for an injunction to restrain the secretary of the treasury of the United States from issuing bonds in the sum of \$50,000,000 or any other amount, Mr. Sovereign said, would be drawn here by Judge Gold and would be sworn to by Mr. Sovereign and sent to Washington to be filed in the United States court of the District of Columbia the first of next week. It was thought Mr. Carlisle could be enjoined here, but it was found later the proceedings must be begun against the person defendant at his domicile. Washington being the home of Mr. Carlisle, the suit would be brought there.

Last night Mr. Sovereign sent a telegram to Senator Allen of Nebraska, asking him to make the oral argument before the federal court in Washington. Mr. Sovereign and his attorneys deny the right to Mr. Carlisle to issue the bonds proposed.

The following specific claims are made by the persons seeking injunction against the bond issue:

"There is nothing in the law providing for a reserve fund at the time of the creation of the United States treasury of \$100,000,000. There is no provision in the law for any special reserve as contrasted by the present government. The fact that the secretary of the treasury is to offer for circulation a sum of bonds less than the so-called legal reserve indicates that he is not offering them for the purpose of redemption, and it further shows that he has not offered them for any of the purposes specified in the law of January 11, 1875, the resumption act. The secretary of the treasury has no authority to offer bonds for any purpose. There is no deficit in the United States reserve fund, for the silver at present in the treasury is more than double the so-called deficit in the so-called legal reserve."

"There is no such thing as a special reserve legal or otherwise," said Mr. Sovereign, "provided for anywhere in the Federal statutes. There is nothing in the law providing for a reserve of \$100,000,000 at this time any more than there is a provision for a reserve of \$100,000,000 at the time of the creation of the government. The fact that the secretary of the treasury is to offer for circulation a sum of bonds less than the so-called legal reserve indicates that he is not offering them for the purpose of redemption, and it further shows that he has not offered them for any of the purposes specified in the law of January 11, 1875, the resumption act. The secretary of the treasury has no authority to offer bonds for any purpose. There is no deficit in the United States reserve fund, for the silver at present in the treasury is more than double the so-called deficit in the so-called legal reserve."

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